INDEMNITY.

HALIFAX MINERVA.

VOL. I. HALIFAX, N. C. MARCH 12, 1829. NO. 7.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

BY JOHN CAMPBELL.

CONDITIONS.

☞ The Minerva will be printed every Thursday morning at $2 50 per annum, in advance, or $3 if payment is not made within 3 months.

☞ No paper to be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor; and a failure to notify a discontinuance will be considered as a new engagement.

☞ Advertisements making twenty lines or less, inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion. Longer ones in proportion. All advertisements will be continued unless otherwise ordered, and each continuance charged.

⁂ Letters to the Editor must be *post paid*, or they will not be attended to.

SCOTLAND NECK

Private Academy.

THE subscriber having determined on the removal of the institution formerly kept in Halifax town, to the neighborhood of Scotland Neck, begs leave to inform those concerned, and Parents and Guardians generally, that the Spring Session of the above Academy will commence on Monday the [illegible]th of March, and terminate on Friday the 31st of July. This institution will include two departments—MALE and FEMALE; and will be open to children of any age. The course of studies will be as follows:

4th CLASS—Spelling, Reading & Writing, with first Principles of Arithmetic. 3d CLASS—The same, with the addition of English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic advanced. 2d CLASS—Including the studies of the 3d and 4th, with the addition of Modern History, Epitomes of the Arts and Sciences, and Epistolary Writing. 1st CLASS—All the former studies reviewed, with the addition of Parsing and Punctuation, Geography from an Atlas, Compositions on Selected Subjects, and Irving's Catechisms of Astronomy, Botany, Practical Chemistry, Jewish, Grecian, and Roman Antiquities, Mythology and Biography, with Ancient and Universal History.

The Female Department will be under the charge of Mrs. Noriment, who will teach, in addition to the studies above enumerated, the more peculiar branches of Female Education, viz: Ornamental Needle Work, Drawing and Painting, and Music on the Piano Forte.

RATES AS FOLLOWS:

Literary tuition, per session,	$10 00
Needle Work,	5 00
Drawing and Painting,	5 00
Music—when added to the above branches	10 00
With any of the above omitted,	15 00
Tax for fire wood, per session,	50

Persons wishing to patronise the above institution, will please send their children punctually, on the day of opening the School, that all may be classed, and commence their studies at the same time. It will be necessary, however that the tuition of each session be paid at the time of entrance.—Without this requisition, no pupil can be received.

Boarding may be had in the immediate neighborhood at $5 per month.

JOHN HAYWOOD NORMENT.

25th February, 1829. 5—

THE

Washington City Chronicle,

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

Published in the City of Washington

By ROTHWELL & USTICK.

THIS paper has been established at the seat of the general government, under auspices which the publishers think favorable to the encouragement of a periodical devoted, as it is, to the diffusion of literary, scientific and useful miscellaneous information. Its object has been, as it will continue to be, to promote the cause of letters, and to spread, within its range, a knowledge of all that may be new, interesting and valuable, in science, literature and the arts, together with the latest foreign and domestic intelligence. Mere party disputation, and shall be sedulously avoided, and nothing will be inserted but what may tend to [illegible] and interest the mind and [illegible] and benefit the heart.

A summary of the proceedings of Congress will, during the session, be regularly given.

The Chronicle is published on Saturday; and is printed in the [illegible] manner, on a large sheet, (imperial size.) Price $ [illegible] per annum, [illegible] if paid in advance.

R. & J. DUNN & CO.,

INFORM their friends and the public, that they are receiving their

SPRING SUPPLY OF GOODS,

which comprises a handsome and very extensive assortment of nearly every article, New, Fashionable or Desirable in the

DRY GOODS LINE.

A very large supply of

Groceries of all descriptions,

HARDWARE,

HATS,

of every quality.

China, Glass and Earthenware.

SADDLERY,

BOOTS AND SHOES.

and an assortment of TIN WARE. Together with an assortment of Sole Upper, Harness, Skirting and Bridle LEATHER.—Calf, Kip, Morocco and Sheep Skins.—Soaps, Perfumery.

Ladies' Leghorn Hats and Straw Bonnets.

Work Baskets, Brushes of all kinds, Books, Stationary, Tortoise-shell, Ivory, and Horn COMBS, Paints, Oils and Drugs, Pocket Books, Fur, Sealskin, and Morocco Caps, &c. &c.

All of which will be offered at very moderate prices—many of the goods MUCH lower than they have been heretofore sold in this market. They have on hand a consignment of

HERRINGS AND SHAD,

of the best quality, which they will sell at reduced prices.

Being confident that they can give satisfaction to those who call on them as regards the quality, style & prices of their goods, they respectfully invite all who want to purchase to examine their assortment.

N. B. We will continue to buy COTTON and CORN for cash, and to take them in trade or payment. Those of our customers who wish to send their Cotton to Dunns & M'Ilwaine of Petersburg, to be Stored or Sold, will find us accommodating in our arrangements and anxious to promote their interest.

R. & J. D. & Co.

Halifax, N. C. Jan. 1829. 2—

Saddle and Harness Making Business.

THE subscribers embrace this opportunity of informing their customers, as well as the public generally, that they have on hand, and intend keeping,

A General Assortment of Articles in their Line,

which will be sold on very moderate terms, for Cash, or on a short credit to punctual customers. Those indebted to us, would do us a considerable favor by coming forward and settling their accounts, as it would be much to our advantage at this time.

CLARK & LITCHFORD.

N. B. Old Work repaired, with neatness and despatch. C. & L.

January 30. 2—

THE CABINET,

Of Literature, Instruction and Amusement.

CONTENTS OF NO. 6—FOR DEC. 1.

Fort Niagara, with an engraving. The Woodsman, Henry, or the Captive, Destructions of Jerusalem, Manners in Venice, A true Fish Story, Envy, The Curate of Sarvidsio, Chances of Marriage, Pelham, or the Adventures of a Gentleman, Patrick Henry, Weyer's Cave in Virginia.

POETRY.—The Maiden's Wail, The Saint's Rest, Winter is coming, Nothings amount to Something, A Farewell, A Dream, to W. S. The Village Church, The Grave, Useful Domestic Hints, &c.

This work is published at No. 61, Fulton Street, and may be had of the principal booksellers and news carriers. It is published on the 1st and 16th of every month, each number containing sixteen large octavo pages with double columns, and embellished with an elegant engraving, at 6 1-4 cents per number—being unquestionably one of the cheapest works in the United States. Country subscribers will be required to pay $1 50 in advance.

The Cabinet will be forwarded regularly to the editors of newspapers who advertise the Contents of each number.

New York, Dec. 6.

L. WOOD, FEATHERS AND MOST KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE WILL BE TAKEN IN PAYMENT FOR THE MINERVA.

Cheap CASH STORE.

The undersigned has taken the Store in

HALIFAX

opposite the Farmer's Hotel, next door above the Bank. He intends supplying the Planters and Inhabitants on the most favorable terms, and respectfully solicits a share of their patronage.

In his assortment, which he has just received from NEW YORK, may be found:

Superfine Blue, Black, Mixed, Olive and Drab Cloths
Sattinetts, Bombazetts
White and Red Flannels
Cotton and Woollen Socks and Stockings
Furniture Calico
Fancy Calicoes
Plaid do. a new article
Book, Mull, Jaconet, Cambric and Figured Swiss Muslins
Muslin Robes
Irish Linens, Linen Cambric
Cotton Shirting
Domestic Cottons, white and colored
Italian Crape
Green, Pink, White, and Blue Florences
Levantines, Sinchews
Silk, Barege and Gauze Shawls
Black and White Silk Hose Gloves
Blankets
Plaid Silks
Fancy Cravats and Stocks
Bleached and Brown Sheetings
Fancy and Black Silk Vestings
Camblet and Plaid Cloaks
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas
Beaver Hats, 1st, 2d & 3d qualities
Wool do.
Shoes, Prunella and Leather
Negro Shoes
An extensive assortment of Hardware
Saddlery, Crockery and Looking Glasses
Imperial and Young Hyson Teas
French Brandy
Holland Gin
Jam. Rum
N. E. Rum
Apple Brandy
Whiskey
Country Gin
Sugars
Powder and Shot
Raisins, Figs, & c. &c.
Soap and Candles
Glauber and Epsom Salts
Copperas, Chalk
Allum, Lamp Black
Flor and Roll Brimstone
Madder
White Lead
Spanish Brown, Whiting
Ground Nic and Logwood
Castor and Olive Oil
Laudanum, Hartshorne
Paregoric, Alcohol
Staughton's Bitters
Ess. Peppermint
Bals. Copavia, Spt. Nitre
Copal Varnish
Spts. Turpentine, Linseed Oil
Seidlitz and Soda Powders
Lavender, Antique Oil and Cologne Water
Aloes, Arrow Root, Opium
Cantharides, Camphor, Cammomile Flowers
Gum Guiac, Arabic and Fœtid
Senna, Magnesia, Manna Flake
Pulv. Ipecac, Merc. Precip. Rubi
Peruvian Bark, Jalap
Calomel, Burgundy Pitch
Columbo Root, Rhubarb
Snake Root, Liquorice Ball & Root
Sem Anisi, Tartar Emetic
Cream Tartar
Ref. Borax
Sal Nitre, Chrome Yellow
Black Ink Powder
Indigo, Annatto, Hops
Cloves, Cinnamon, Glue
Ground Verdigris, Prussian Blue
Blue Vitriol, Opodeldoc
Harlaem Oil
Sulphate Quinine, Powders & Mixtures
Lee's Hooper's, and Anderson's Bilious Pills
Tooth Brushes, Sealing Wax, &c.

An additional supply of GOODS will be received by the February Court.

J. HEMPSTED, Jr.

P. S. COTTON and CORN wanted at the highest market prices.

January 13. 1—

NOTICE.

AT February Court, 1829, the subscriber qualified as Administrator, *de bonis non*, on the estate of Hillard Fort, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are hereby requested to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. And those indebted to said estate, will make immediate payment.

RICE B. PEARCE,

Administrator d. b. n.

Halifax County, N. C.
February, 1829. 5—

FRANTIC

Will stand the ensuing season at the following places, viz one day [illegible]ay, Esq's, [illegible] day in every week at Mr. William Leigh's, in Greensville, Va. and the ballance of his time at the stable of the subscriber, in Northampton county, N. C. and will be let to mares at the reduced price of TWELVE DOLLARS the season, and TWENTY DOLLARS to insure a mare to be in foal—the insurance money to be demanded as soon as the mare is discovered to be in foal or the property changed.

FRANTIC is a beautiful Sorrel, of fine Action, seven years old, now in the prime of life, and nearly Fifteen and three quarter hands high. The subscriber will use great exertions to prevent accidents or escapes, but will not be liable for either.

Mares left at either stand will have every attention paid them, and grain fed at the neighborhood prices, if requested. The season will commence on the 1st day of March and end the 1st day of August.

[illegible] CRUMP, Jr.

P. S. For further particulars see Hand-bills.

Feb. 1[illegible] 1—

FOR SALE AT

THE POST OFFICE,

IN THIS PLACE,

The following Articles: to wit:

BACON, LIME,

HERRINGS, SHAD,

Stained Curtain Bedsteads,

Windsor Chairs,

LEATHER,

WAGGON COLLARS,

FLOUR,

TOBACCO (twist and bundle) wholesale and retail

ALSO—The following articles:

Bottle Corks, Fly Stone, Turmerick
Liquid Blacking, Ginger, Spice
Venetian Red, Red Lead
White Lead, Verdigris
Bateman's Drops, Opodeldoc
Nutmegs, Allum, Letheridge
Ink Powder, Pearl Ash
Ground Paint Brushes
Assorted
Shaving Boxes and Soap
Spanish Whiting, Turkey Umber
Crom. Yellow, Prussian Blue
Durable Ink, Staughton's Bitters
Tooth Brushes, Mace, Snuff Boxes
Spanish Annatto
do Blueing
do Indigo
Spinning Wheels
Waggons ironed
do. not ironed
Garden
Marrowfat
Early sixweek
Green Bunch
} **PEAS**
Shaving Brushes, Razors
Blank Warrants
do. Notes
do. Bonds
Almanacs

JUST RECEIVED, in addition to the above articles, some Drab and Blue Cloths and Cassameres, Violins, Bridges and Strings for ditto, Flutes, Files, Brier Scythes, Spirits Turpentine, country made Russet and Black Shoes, Fur Hats, a complete assortment of Garden Seeds, Candles, Wafers, Gentlemen's and Ladies' Plaid Cloaks. Also—a few bushels Ewepon Tea, an article which is but seldom offered in our market, and one that never fails to insure one thing that is sought for by all, viz: HEALTH, where it is regularly used. I speak not without experience.

All of the above articles will be sold very low, for Cash only.

JOS. L. SIMMONS.

Halifax, Feb. 6th, 1829. 13—

NOTICE.

WE have just received a parcel of

FAMILY FLOUR,

on consignment, which will be sold low for cash.

HAWKINS & HARRIS.

Halifax, Feb. 2d, 1829. 3—

AGRICULTURE.

ON LEAVES FOR MANURE.

Mr EDITOR,—The changing foliage warns the farmer again to make ready for gathering his supply of leaves; the comfort of his cattle requires it, and a clean abundant litter, to make warm nests for his hogs, will assist much to their fattening. These advantages would pay for the trouble of getting in leaves; but when their value as a manure is well considered, it seems that no one would overlook a way so easy to benefit himself. That leaves manure the land, is not a new doctrine, it is as old as the world. Their yearly fall, and the occasional fall of timber, are the ancient ordinance by which the happy soil which we till was prepared for cultivation; whether its primitive sweetness and virtue has been impaired by injudicious husbandry, and are to be reclaimed or whether the owner wishes to preserve it entire, the means are the same: a steady industry to provide manure, in such proportion as always to exceed somewhat the mere requirements of the crops.

Of these means, the gathering of leaves where woodlands is near, is the easiest and the most profitable; it is much attended to in the most cultivated parts of Europe. The Swiss, who have to support a thick population upon a rough and rocky soil, gather leaves wherever they are to be found, in their apple and chesnut orchards, by the road side, and in their small cities, the privilege of taking up the leaves from the public walks, is paid for by the farmers. In Flanders they gather great stocks of them, and their beautiful cattle and horses have the benefit of most abundant litter.

I am urged again, Mr Editor, to these remarks, by the benefits which I have received from the practice. I have endeavoured every season to get in more than before, and I hope soon, if the weather proves favourable, to secure a greater stock of them than ever I have yet. Well mixed with cattle dung, they are the most assured means of raising a good crop of potatoes, of superior flavour and excellence.

The gathering of leaves may be greatly accelerated by suitable arrangements; a cart with ladders fore and aft, and long slats of boards to go from ladder to ladder to secure the sides, and stakes, is the best adapted carriage. The leaves should be raked in small heaps, a sheet of tow cloth two yards square should then be laid on the ground, and the small heaps be raked into it; when full a man ties the corners of the sheet and hands it to a boy, who keeps on the cart, and receives it, he unites the bundle and lets the contents go, and keeps treading all the while. In this way a load is soon obtained, and to the above tackling, some little brush may be added to the sides of the load to build it up, and hold on the leaves. I have tried to use baskets to load the leaves, but have found the above [illegible] to work easier and quicker, and in order to make it more durable, I have had a small rope sowed round the edge of it, and let out about eighteen inches at the corners, which makes it easier to tie, and secures the sheet from getting torn. Such a sheet will cost about one dollar.

In the use of leaves, the hogs excel: for whether as a litter in the covered parts of their style, or whether thrown in moderate quantities in their yard, when mery they soon work them, and secure them from the power of the wind; when used for littering cattle, it is absolutely needful to work them with their dung. When the floor is cleared in the morning, the dung, straw and leaves should be well worked and chopped together with the shovel before they are thrown out on the heap; if it is not so done the wind will surely take hold and disappointment and disgust ensue. When so mixed, they will soon dissolve in the ground, and seldom any trace of them be seen in fall, when potatoes are dug.

With much esteem

I am your friend and servant,

J. M. G.

Weston, Oct. 1.

The [illegible] presentment of the Grand Jury for the County of Wayne to the County Court, at February Term, A. D. 1829.

The Grand Jury for the County of Wayne, feel it incumbent on them to direct the attention of their Fellow Citizens to the present deranged situation of the Currency of the State, which is most unfortunately under the control of a few monied individuals,—and the general embarrassment and immediate ruin which threaten the good people of the Commonwealth, for the want of a sound and sufficient circulating medium. It is not the intention of this Grand Jury to enter into the causes of this distress and difficulty, nor to heap reproach upon the authors thereof; accusation and recrimination are worse than useless,—their object is only to make such a statement of facts, that the People will instantly recognize the truth of the picture, and be awakened to the necessity of speedy relief.

To the different Banks of this State the people owe at least FIVE MILLIONS of dollars, the whole debt due from those institutions, does not exceed [illegible] 000, of which sum it is no[illegible]sonable to suppose that $300,000 are in the han[illegible] wealthy, or of th[illegible] Banks, and conse[illegible] vailable towards th[illegible] the debts of the [illegible] Banks. Seven hundred thousand dollars is therefore the whole amount of circulation, which can be applied to that debt. The Stockholders of the Institutions finding, or pretending to find it their interest to wind up the concerns of the Banks, require an instalment of one-tenth of the debt at every ninety days, together with the interest.

A very limited knowledge of arithmetic will be sufficient to show that such a regulation, rigidly enforced, will in a few months completely withdraw the circulating medium from the community, and that consequently, the value of every kind of property, depending as it does on the greater or less supply of money in circulation, will be ruinously [illegible]ted. These are not the [illegible] tions of mere apprehension, the prognostics of mere theory, [illegible] are the melancholy deductions of experience, and have the solemn authenticity of facts.

One species of property only has escaped this depreciation, and the reason upon which the exception [illegible] of this evidence of [illegible] these statements. Young Negro slaves of both sexes can command fair prices, for the purpose of being transported to other States, from which come the capital and money to purchase. Thus is the State reduced to the lamentable necessity of selling off the effective force of the country to pay debts, a great part of which is due to the State herself. The labor which cultivates our fields—the hands which gather in our crops, and tend our turpentine trees—the house-servants that minister to our daily wants, and do our daily work, are therefore the first sacrifices, which must be made, if speedy relief be not soon applied. Every unprejudiced mind will perceive, that the [illegible] of this state of things [illegible] the property of both debtor and creditor, [illegible] in one prostration of public and private [illegible] [illegible] the People, and the [illegible]

The Grand Jury hold it to be an unquestionable principle, that the interests of all classes of the community in this [illegible] are alike. The evil which threatens the State, require the co-operation of all, without distinction and without exception.

It is not for this Grand Jury to enter into the details of the remedy which ought to be provided in this emergency. They leave this subject to the consideration of the Representatives of the People. Thus much however, this Grand Jury will say, that the State, through her influence as a Stockholder in those Institutions, should extend a liberal credit to the debtors, of not less than ten years, upon such terms as shall be consistent with the *perfect* security of the debt. Thus will the people be enabled to discharge the whole debt, by the fruits of their industry and the profits of their labor, without sacrificing, at inadequate sale, the estates & the property by which they hope to liquidate the demands of the Banks.

Let us not be told to look to our industry and economy for relief. Certain it is, that upon these resources we must ultimately depend, but we must have time, in which industry and economy can advantageously operate. The most rigid economy, and the most untiring industry, can operate only by slow but sure and accumulating influence,—they cannot, in the time limited by the Banks for winding up their concerns, enable the debtors to meet any considerable portion of their engagements. Indulgence, therefore, must be had. The State, by the constitutional exercise of her weight in the Banks, must grant that indulgence.

In the opinion of this Grand Jury the evil is too near us to permit delay. Before the regular meeting of the Legislature in November next, ruin will be upon us and in our families. They therefore respectfully, but earnestly, recommend an extra meeting of the General Assembly of the State, to be called by the Governor and Council, at as early a day as possible, to take this subject into their exclusive con[illegible]on.

[illegible] Grand Jury request that [illegible]t will direct a copy of this [illegible]ent to be forwarded to [illegible]nor of the State, and to [illegible] Clerk of the Courts, [illegible]ctfully solicited to [illegible] to the Foreman of [illegible]s of their respective counties, for their concurrence.

The Grand Jury further hope, that the Editors of Papers in this State, will insert these proceedings in their respective Journals.

By order of the Court, I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy from my Office.

P. HOOKS, *Clerk.*

MR. BYNUM'S SPEECH,

On the bill for forming a new County by the name of Macon, out of the lands lately acquired by Treaty from the Cherokee Indians.

Mr. Bynum was sorry, in the discharge of his duty, that he was under the necessity of addressing the committee on the subject of this bill. He did not come prepared to enter into the discussion. He had supposed, after the debate which had taken place some days ago, on a similar occasion, that a silent vote would have been given on the passage of the bill. But no, say gentlemen, the battle is to be fought over again. We have c[illegible]ssage [illegible]s t[illegible] offer in favor of the p[illegible] this bill, in addition to those offered in favor of the passage of the one heretofore discussed.

He had listened with great attention and pleasure to the display of talents, which had been exhibited by gentlemen in support of this bill, but he had not heard as yet, one single substantial reason offered, that would in his opinion, justify the passage of this bill into a law. If he could have been induced to have voted for either of the new county bills, it would have been for the former, rather than this, as he considered its claims much greater.

Ours is a Republican Government, and governments of that description present some of the most difficult questions for decision. Questions whose various bearings it is often difficult to discern. Our republic is a complicated system—a compound of Aristocracy and Democracy, and in pursuing our republican principles, we are liable to be led into Democracy on one side or Aristocracy on the other. He believed that our republican institutions embraced principles containing the better part of each and consisted of a medium between the two. In order that we might more thoroughly understand the nature of these principles, our fore-fathers have declared, what they considered the basis upon which our republican institutions are founded, and what are the principles of which they are composed. It is not sufficient that gentlemen come forward and say that the inhabitants of the territory in question, have a just claim to be erected into a new country, and an additional representation of three members this Legislature.

If they will look into that well known and immortal work, in which the principles of Government are so accurately delineated, the *Federalist*, the production of a Madison, a Jay and a Hamilton, they will find that this question is there most conclusively settled.

The principle of this Government as there defined clearly is, that taxation and representation shall go hand in hand, and he called upon gentlemen to say, if this be not one of the *landmarks* of the republican principles of this country, as taught and inculcated by the great sages of the Revolution. If so, let us not be unmindful of them, but endeavour to attend to them. When gentlemen appeal to the liberality of the committee, he would say, that those who are opposed to this bill would be as ready to do an act of liberality as they who advocate it; but the present, is not a subject of this kind. It is a matter of policy, not of generosity.

For what, said Mr. B. are we sent here? Is it not to protect the power, the interest and property of those whom we represent, and facilitate the means of their promoting and obtaining the same? If he mistook not, it was the most important part of their business. Yet we are called upon to lay aside considerations of this kind, and to act with liberality towards this people, regardless of the interest of those we represent. Was it just, said Mr B. to lay a tax upon our people of some three or four thousand dollars annually, so long as we are able to pay the expences of our Government, and thereby increase the representation and power of these counties, and enable them to vote away thousands, while they pay barely hundreds into the Treasury? Would the small inconveniences of which they complain, justify such a sacrifice? To justify such an act, in his opinion, would require a most crying necessity, which he did not see in the present case.

The time might arrive when it would be proper to form this section of country into a new county but he could not vote in favor of admitting them until they were properly qualified. He should consider himself a traitor to the dearest rights of his constituents to do so. When they come forward and say, we have paid in annual taxes a sum sufficient to defray the expences of a county government, then he might admit them. And is this unreasonable? He thought not. It is the same principle on which Congress admits new States into the union. Certain qualifications are requisite, hitherto thirty thousand souls—now, if my recollection serves me aright, forty thousand. When you have this qualification, say they to the Territories, you shall be admitted as a State into the union, but until you obtain that number, you must be content to remain as a Territory. He thought the analogy between the two cases a just one. The county proposed to be erected, possessed neither a population nor taxation to entitle it to additional representation.

But we are told that no qualification is necessary. It is enough that these people labour under a few inconveniences to entitle them to be formed into a new county, and to enable them to acquire the priviledges of the same. Territorial extent had been urged to justify their claims, but he should like for gentlemen to place their finger upon any clause of the constitution, or elsewhere, that recognized such a principle. Territorial extent had no bearing, nor right, to representation. It never had been contended for by the framers of our constitution. This request of the gentlemen who advocated the measure reminded him of the fable of the *Fox* and the *Crane*, though he feared the object of one was *flesh*, the other *power*. He hoped the eastern people would not be thus gulled, and surrender up their *birthright*, in endeavoring to remove the cause of a feigned complaint. After the east had given them a county, they might reward us as did the Fox the Crane. He thought it wrong to increase the expense of the State without an absolute necessity. He did not think it reasonable, because some of these men had ten or fifteen miles further to travel to Court than their neighbors, that they should be erected into a new County. He would venture to say, that there were more people in the county of Halifax, that had farther to travel to court, than there were in Haywood, yet there were no complaint heard from them. Look, said Mr. B at the difficulties which some of the citizens in the eastern section of the State encounter, to get to their Courthouse. In going to court they pass by water, and have to brave the wind and the waves, and are not unfrequently blown out to sea and are from home some days or weeks. In fact, they do not think of returning home in less than two or three days. When they have particular business they generally go prepared to stay during the court. These difficulties cannot be removed by legislation. By it, you cannot hush the winds nor stay the storms; nor can you legislate away the hills, the vallies, or the mountains. To attempt to remedy these grievances, it would be necessary to erect a Courthouse in every neighborhood.

In deciding this question, the committee ought to do it in reference to the interest of the State and sound policy, and he did not believe that it was compatible with the policy and interest of the State, at this time, to adopt this measure. But gentlemen say, that the State has given a pledge that they would form them into a county. He denied that there was any thing like a positive pledge contained in the acts alluded to, on the part of the State. The act had been read again, and to what did it amount? It speaks of erecting a new county at a proper time—but leaves it entirely discretionary with the Legislature to say when that proper time has arrived. At a proper time then, we shall be willing that they shall be thus formed into a new county—but let the Legislature be the judge of that time; that is, whenever they shall be able to pay taxes equal to the additional charge which will be added to the burdens of the people of the State by such a measure. Gentlemen blow hot and blow cold with the same breath. They complain of the many small counties which we have at the east, and for that reason desire the call of a convention to remove this nuisance. Yet they are willing to add to the number of small counties to the west, and by this means get rid of one evil, by adding another. For his part, he thought the fallacy of such an argument, was too apparent to escape the intellectual eye. He frankly acknowledged that he had rather vote for the consolidation of two of these small counties, than to increase their number. He believed it to be sound policy to do so. Indeed, no question had ever been more distorted than this. It had been asked, and peremptorily too, of what our forefathers complained, and what separated them from Britain, but taxation without representation? Are not these people already represented here? Certainly they are, and in a greater proportion than their taxation or population entitle them to.—They are already more represented in proportion to their taxation and population than almost any county in the State; yet they ask for additional representation, without additional taxation. The friends of this bill therefore are contending for representation without taxation. The very principle for which England contended, and which the colonies denied, as being not justified by any principles of freedom or justice, while we who are opposed to it are desirous that taxation, population and representation should go hand in hand.—He had been indirectly informed by the Senator from Haywood county, that the part proposed to be erected into a new county, contained but 115 freeholders, of which 58 would be a majority of the whole number, and would of course, elect a member to that body, who would have the same weight with others who had obtained the votes of 1000 freeholders. Their poll-tax is received from 760—the half of which, supposing the new county contain half of the persons polled, would be three hundred and eighty, including the 58 freeholders which would be entitled to three representatives. These 380 pollable citizens, including the 58 freeholders, supposing they pay one-half of the revenue that the County out of which it is to be erected, (and which pays itself only $392, 77, paying a revenue of $196 38 1-2, would be represented by three members in the Legislature,) while each one of whom would draw a sum not less than $220, if their pay should be equal to that of any one of the members who now represent the whole of Haywood County. Let it be remembered, said Mr. B. that Haywood County, at this time, pays less into the Treasury than any county in the State except three, Columbus, Ashe and Tyrrell, one of which lies to the East, the other two to the West. Yet it is said out of Haywood we should erect another county. Then allowing the two Counties, say Haywood and her offspring, with a pollable population of $760, and a taxation of $392 77, six members, while Orange, Cumberland, Granville, Wake and Halifax, containing an average of a pollable population of $20,000, yielding a revenue to the State, averaging $2,000 each. Yet they are allowed but three Representatives each. In his judgment they were, in effect, paying men in Haywood county, to come and legislate away our people's property, without regard to justice or to equity. Yet, because we raise our voice against this, we are charged with injustice, persecution and illiberality. Because we will not consent that this small number of voters, and this small quantity of revenue should be allowed an additional representation of three members to this General Assembly. The gentleman from Hillsborough had spoken with much eloquence on this occasion. He was always delighted to hear that honorable gentleman on all occasions, and was sorry he could not concur with him in some of the opinions he had uttered on the present occasion.

He seems to speak contemptuously of any argument which is founded on the calculation of dollars and cents, in relation to the present subject. He seemed to be in favor of a splendid and magnificent Government, and not one where dollars and cents were of such high consideration.

Mr. B. supposed, that the splendid and magnificent Government, so much admired by the gentleman from Hillsboro', might be good for the favored few, but believed that a government founded on the plain principles of republican economy and simplicity, would, in his opinion, be much more likely to ensure the happiness and prosperity of the people of this country.

The gentleman from Granville had certainly expressed himself correctly on this subject. He was unwilling to give to the West three additional votes on so weak a plan in this Legislature, as the present certainly was, which they might use to the detriment of the East and the larger counties generally.

The gentleman from Salisbury had invoked the House not to be influenced by sectional considerations. In that he perfectly agreed with that gentleman, for he had ever thought it more of a matter of policy between the greater and lesser Counties, than between the Eastern and Western Counties, and that it was alone from the unanimity preserved by the West, that had led him to suspect it of being a sectional question. He believed, that the West was as much or more influenced by sectional feeling on this subject, than the East, and he feared that it might be considered a question of power more than of convenience.

The gentleman had also spoken of the sum which Haywood county had paid into the Treasury from the sale of her lands. I would like to know, said Mr. B if the Eastern people did not pay near two-thirds of the purchase money with which that territory was purchased. He thought that the money paid in by the sale of their lands had but little to do with the subject of representation.

The gentleman had asked what was the population of the town of Halifax?—that he had understood, at one time, eleven voters had sent a member to this Legislature. It was very true, that in the towns as in the country, when there was no opposition, very few persons attended the *polls*: but he could inform that gentleman that the number of voters of which he had spoken consisted of from 50 to 70, which, he believed, was but little inferior to some of the other boroughs. The Constitution of the State had invested it with a right to a Representative—that right it would continue fearlessly to exercise, while our Constitution was in existence. Gentlemen had frequently animadverted, he thought, with unnecessary severity, on the right of representation of the *little* village which he had the honor to represent on this floor.—He thought their animadversions were unjust, were illiberal—for he challenged gentlemen to designate a spot of ground in the state of N. Carolina, to which the state was more indebted for the services of its public men, than that of Halifax. It was the birth place of the Constitution—the residence of the first Speaker of the House of Commons. It had been represented by a succession of enlightened statesmen, of whom he considered himself a distorted, feeble, diminished *shadow*. They were men who never had shrunk from their duty. They always had been fearless in asserting their sentiments upon all measures that affected the public policy of the state.—Though he could not boast of his own, he felt proud of the efforts of his predecessors—they would not diminish in comparison with those of any part of the state. According to their number, no part of the state had been more brave, more intelligent and more enterprising, than the citizens of Halifax, and he repelled any reflection that might be made against them with indignation. He did not, however, understand the gentleman from Salisbury as having made any, though they had been made by others.

Mr. B. concluded by saying he was extremely sorry that questions like the present were so frequently brought before the Legislature; as they were calculated to excite unpleasant feelings. He considered them as questions between large and small Counties, more than questions between the East and West. He considered it impolitic to force such subjects on the Legislature at any time. Instead of diminishing, he thought it increased the inequality which now existed in the representation throughout the state. Lay an additional tax on the people to defray the expence of this new county, and to support the additional judicial circuit—which will be its necessary consequence—with its different judicial functionaries, and he would venture to say, that those who voted for it, would soon have to change places with others. He saw no necessity for the measure, and should consider himself as being guilty of the basest of *treason* to the eastern part of the state to sanction it; for they already paid in two-thirds of the revenue of the state, and he should therefore inflict on his constituents a wound, that might prove fatal to their dearest rights and interest, to vote for the passage of the bill.

The wife of two Husbands.

The following curious anecdote is given in the Quotidienne that arrived on Tuesday:—Some years ago an inhabitant of Madrid, who had been reduced by misfortune to a state of indigence, thought fit to leave his country for America, in the hope of mending his fortune. He left a wife at Madrid, to whom he afterwards transmitted several sums of money, by means of a mutual friend, to whose charge she was left.—By and by the remittance ceased, and the wife received an official notice of her husband's death. The husband in the meantime, received an official notice of the death of his wife, and in his grief for her loss, entered a convent—Years rolled away—the rebellion in America broke out—the monks were all banished—and the afflicted husband was compelled to return to Spain. On his return to Madrid what was his surprise to meet with his wife! She was again married. It appeared that his friend had embezzled some of the remittances, and, to avoid explanation had contrived to persuade each party of the other's decease.—His death, which had subsequently taken place, rendered the elucidation of this strange affair no small difficulty. An investigation will take place to ascertain whether one or other of the parties has not acted willingly; and in the meantime, the husband has been sent to a convent, and the wife has retired to a nunnery.

The only way to beat a blackguard is to beat a retreat.

Inaugural Address, delivered by Gen. ANDREW JACKSON, On being sworn into office, as President of the United States, March, 4, 1829.

FELLOW CITIZENS: About to undertake the arduous duties that I have been appointed to perform, by the choice of a free people, I avail myself of this customary and solemn occasion, to express the gratitude which their confidence inspires, and to acknowledge the accountability which my situation enjoins.—While the magnitude of their interests convinces me that no thanks can be adequate to the honor they have conferred, it admonishes me that the best return I can make, is the zealous dedication of my humble abilities to their service and their good.

As the instrument of the Federal Constitution, it will devolve on me for a stated period, to execute the laws of the United States; to superintend their foreign and their confederate relations, to manage their revenue; to command their forces, and, by communications to the Legislature, to watch over and promote their interests generally. And the principles of action by which I shall endeavor to accomplish this circle of duties, it is now proper for me briefly to explain.

In administering the laws of Congress, I shall keep steadily in view the limitations as well as the executive power, trusting thereby to discharge the functions of my office, ce, without transcending its authority. With foreign nations it will be my study to preserve peace, and to cultivate friendship, on fair and honorable terms; and in the adjustment of any differences that may exist or arise, to exhibit the forbearance becoming a powerful nation, rather than the sensibility belonging to a gallant people.

In such mesures as I may be called on to pursue in regard to the rights of the separate States, I hope to be animated by a proper respect for those sovereign members of our Union; taking care not to confound the powers they have reserved to themselves, with those they have granted to the Confederacy.

The management of the public revenue—that searching operation in all goverments—is among the most delicate and important trusts in ours; and it will, of course, demand no inconsiderable share of my official solicitude. Under every aspect in which it can be considered, it would appear that advantage must result from the observance of strict and faithful economy. This I shall aim at more anxiously, both because it will facilitate the extinguishment of the national debt—the unnecessary duration of which is incompatible with real independence—and because it will counteract that tendency to public and private profligacy, which a profuse expenditure of money by the Government is but too apt to engender. Powerful auxiliaries to the attainment of this desirabe end are to be found in the regulations provided by the wisdom of Congress, for the specific appropiation of public money, and the prompt accountability of public officers.

With regard to a proper selection of the subjects of impost, with a view to revenue, it would seem to me that the spirit of equity, caution and compromise, in which the Constitution was formed, requires that the great interests of agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, should be equally favored, and that, perhaps, the only exception to this rule, should consist in the peculiar encouragement of any products of either of them, that may be found essential to our national independence.

Internal improvement, and the diffusion of knowledge, so far as they can be promoted by the constitutional acts of the Federal Government, are of high importance.

Considering standing armies as dangerous to free governments, in time of peace I shall not seek to enlarge our present establishment, nor disregard that salutary lesson of political experience which teaches that the military should be held subordinate to the civil power. The gradual increase of our navy, whose flag has displayed, in distant climes, our skill in navigation, and our fame in arms, the preservation of our forts, arsenals and dockyards, and the introduction of progressive improvement in the discipline and science both branches of our military vice, are so plainly prescribe[illegible] prudence, that I should be [illegible]ed for omitting their mention [illegible]er than for enlarging on [illegible]portance. But the bul[illegible] defence is the natio[illegible] which, in the present state of intelligence and population, must render us invincible. As long as our government is administered for the good of the people, and is regulated by their will: as long as it secures to us the rights of person and of property, liberty of conscience, and of the press, it will be worth defending: and so long as it is worth defending a patriotic militia will cover it with an impenetrable ægis. Partial injuries and occasional mortifications we may be subjected to, but a million of armed freemen possessed of the means of war, can never be conquered by a foreign foe. To any just system, therefore, calculated to strengthen this national safeguard of the country, I shall cheerfully lend all the aid in my power.

It will be my sincere and constant desire to observe toward the Indian tribes within our limits a just and liberal policy; and to give that humane and considerate attention to their rights and their wants, which are consistent with the habits of our government and the feelings of our people.

The recent demonstration of public sentiment inscribes, on the list of executive duties, in characters too legible to be overlooked, the task of *reform;* which will require, particularly, the correction of those abuses that have brought the patronage of the Federal Government into conflict with the freedom of elections, and counteraction of those causes which have disturbed the rightful course of appointment, and have placed or continued power in unfaithful or incompetent hands.

In the performance of a task generally delineated, I shall endeavor to select men whose diligence and talents will ensure, in their respective stations, able and faithful co-operation—depending, for the advancement of the public service, more on the integrity and zeal of the public officers, than on their numbers.

A diffidence, perhaps too just, in my own qualifications, will teach me to look with reverence to the examples of public virtue left by my illustrious predecessors, and with veneration to the lights that flow from the mind that founded, and the mind that reformed our system. The same diffidence induces me to hope for instruction and aid from the co-ordinate branches of the government, and for the indulgence and support of my fellow-citizens generally. And a firm reliance on the goodness of that Power whose providence mercifully protected our national infancy, and has since upheld our liberties in various vicissitudes, encourages me to offer up my ardent supplications that he will continue to make our beloved country the object of his divine care and gracious benediction.

The Snow Storm.—The Northern papers are filled with accounts of the severity of the late snow storm, and of the accidents caused by it. The editor of the New-York *Morning* Herald says, that tho' he has seen regions of eternal frost, he never witnessed a more severe tempest of snow than that which occurred on Friday. The descending mass was whirled into all possible shapes, and driven with such force against the windows as to incrust them, and to give to the houses the obscurity of twilight. The snow was probably eighteen inches deep on an average, though drifted in to such heaps as to prevent all accurate measurement, & rendered the streets scarcely passable. Sleighs were overturned, and the riders half buried in snow banks. The telegraph reported several vessels in distress at the Hook. No mails south of Philadelphia reached New-York on Sunday, even that from Philadelphia did not arrive till 11 o clock. The non arrival of the northern and eastern mails indicated that the roads in those directions were completely blocked up. The Connecticut steamboat had a dreadful passage through the Sound, and reached New-York with only 10 sticks of wood left. Many accidents to the boats and shipping had occurred in the western waters contiguous to New-York, in which city the poor are said to be suffering great distress from the inclemency of the season.

Stephen Girard, Esq. gave on the 24th ult. from 80 to 100 cords of old building timber, for fuel for the use of the poor of Philadelpia, and the distributing committee purchased 230 cords of wood to be applied to the same object. Wood sold on Saturday at $2 per cord.

HALIFAX:

THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1829

On the 4th inst. Gen. Jackson was inducted into the office of President of the United States. The oath to support the Constitution was administered to him by Chief Justice Marshall. The National Intelligencer supposes that there were not less than ten thousand persons who attended to witness the inauguration.

The Inaugural Address will be found in another part of this paper.

Great Despatch.—The Richmond Enquirer, of the 6th instant, states that printed copies of President Jackson's Inaugural Address were brought to that City, from Washington, a distance of one hundred and thirty-five miles, "*within fifteen hours and a half.*" This was, certainly, extraordinary despatch—and well merits the handsome compliment, paid by the editor, to the Mail Contractor, Mr. Porter.

We have now to state, upon unquestionable authority, that even this industrious movement was surpassed by *Messrs.* Avery & Co. Contractors from Petersburg to Fayetteville. They received the Address at half past 6 o'clock on Thursday morning, at the former place, and delivered it at Fayetteville at half past 10 o'clock the same night, making *sixteen hours, for a distance of 200 miles!* The last 36 miles, we understand, were performed in 2 hours by one carrier.

Messrs. Eaton and Branch, the newly appointed Secretaries of the War and Navy Departments are both natives of this county.

From the Northern papers we learn that the sufferings of the poor have been most intensely severe during the late cold weather. The New York Commercial Advertiser says—'It makes the heart bleed to look at the hundreds and thousands of shivering, hungry applicants for charity, who have thronged the Old Alms-House, pleading their cause in the most woeful and supplicating terms. Thousands of half frozen and hungry people, who thronged the Alms House, have been turned away empty, for want of means. With a vast multitude of poor, the cup of misery was full before the late storm. It now overflows.'

In Philadelphia a woman of very tender frame, was seen to pick up and greedily devour some boiled potatoes, which, with the slops of the kitchen, had been thrown into the streets. Her feelings would not allow her to beg, but starvation drove her to purloin from the dogs.

A lady went to visit an old acquaintance, who with her in her youth, had enjoyed every affluence, and found her wrapped in a thin coverlid, surrounded by three little children begging their mother for something to eat. There had been no fire in the house for four days, and they had not a particle of food—the children blue with cold, and the mother too weak to walk.

Another, where a father was helpless, his wife sick, one child dead, another dying, without food or clothing save a few tattered rags, and some straw.

'Woman, No. 3,' will appear in our next.

Maj. Noah, after giving a list of Gen. JACKSON'S Cabinet, similar to the one published in our last, makes the following remarks:

A cabinet formed of such men, will, we think give great satisfaction to the country. There will appear, also to be peculiar propriety in the whole selection. North Carolina has never, to our recollection, been represented in any previous cabinet, yet in extent of population and territory—in consistency and moderation of character—in undisguised patriotism, it is behind no state in the Union. During the early part of the contest, North Carolina came manfully forward, and supported the cause which has triumphed. Mr. Branch is a gentleman of good talents—a friend to the navy—and comes from a state well known for its superiority in the production of naval stores. Of General Eaton, who is named for the war Department, it is not necessary to repeat what we have frequently said before. He is well known to the public—is a gentleman of fine talents—of peculiarly amiable and polished manners—and well acquainted with the department to which he may be called.

Mr. Ingham from Pennsylvania, is a peculiarly happy selection. The great and patriotic state well merited the honor which this selection will give her. Mr. Ingham is a gentleman of highly correct and rapid business habits—friendly to commerce, and particularly to home industry of all kinds. His habits of life—his pursuits—his easy and accessible manners, are well adapted for the Treasury Department. There are two other points in his character which will make him a great accession to the councils of General Jackson, and a valuable coadjutor of Mr. Van Buren, in conducting the internal concerns of the next administration. *Mr.* Ingham has much political sagacity or tact—and he is true to his political friends, in every variety of fortune. There are traits of character of inestimable value to any administration.

Of Mr. Van Buren, as *Secretary* of State, we have said every thing, on former occasions, which is necessary to say. The selection, from New York of an individual of such talents as Mr. Van Buren possesses, to fill the Department of State, shows the high sense which General Jackson will have of this state—its important position in the Union—and its powerful voice in the fall of 1827, when our state elections completely turned the tide against the present administration. *Mr.* Van Buren would be an ornament to any cabinet, and will carry to Washington a high character for business and public attainments.

It has also been said that Mr Tazewell, of Virginia, will go to England. This would be a most excellent selection. There is perhaps no man in the country more accurately acquainted with the commercial relations between the U. States and England, than the Virginia Senator. He would effect more in bringing about an honorable adjustment of the trade, lost by the blunders of the present administration, than any other individual that could be named. His name is well known in England as connected with the Colonial trade, and their public writers speak very favorably of his talents and acquirements.

Washington, March 7.

The following nominations were yesterday made by the President of the United States, and promptly confirmed by the Senate, viz:

Martin Van Buren, of New York, to be Secretary of State.

Samuel D. Ingham, of Pennsylvania, to be Secretary of the Treasury.

The following nominations are also said to have been made by the President, but not to have been acted upon by the Senate, viz: John M'Lean, of Ohio, to be an Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of the U. States, John W. Campbell, of Ohio, to be District Judge for the Distrct of Ohio.

The arrangement of the Cabinet Ministers, some days ago so authoritatively announced, it appears, has been changed, so far as concerns the General Post Office, which, to the universal regret, we are sure, of all parties and classes of men, Mr. M'Lean is invited to retire from, by the offer of a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court.

Nat. Intel

Little Rock, (Ark.) Jan. 27

More Indian Murders.—The following is an extract of a letter to the Editor, from a respectable citizen of Miller county, dated 16th instant:

"With deep concern, I have to inform you of more Indian hostilities. A Mr. Whitesides has just returned from a trip to the Camanche country. His company, four in number, were all killed! Mr. Joel Dyer, of Hempstead county, was among the number. The Indians commenced trading with them, in a seeming friendly manner, but soon commenced the work of massacre. Mr Whitesides made his escape, by leaping down a high bluff, and concealing himself in a thicket until night, when he returned, and saw the bodies of his murdered companions. He picked up a few scraps of meat, (having no gun,) on which he subsisted sparingly ten days, after which he was five days without any provisions before he reached our settlement.

"*These* prairie Indians doubtless intend making war on the white inhabitants of this frontier, which is greatly exposed; and it is to be feared that much damage will be done in the Spring, if not sooner, unless the Government increase the force at Cantonment Towson. It is really singular that it has been so long neglected."

An afflictive accident.—On the 16th ult. the citizens of New Glasgow, in Virginia, were called upon to witness a melancholy and appalling sight. About the dawn of day, the dwelling-house of Mrs. Sarah H. Armistead, was discovered to be on fire; and though the neighbours immediately repaired to the spot, they were too late to save the life of the owner, who perished in her bed! The fire originated, it is believed, in the room of the deceased. It is not known whether this shocking accident was occasioned by the candle by which the deceased was in the dangerous habit of using to read after retiring to rest, or by the falling of a coal from the fire in her room. When the door of her room was forced open, it was found enveloped in flames!

MR. MONROE.—From the documents accompanying the Report lately made to Congress in the case of Mr. Monroe, we select the following interesting statement.

From the day Mr. Monroe accepted the office of Secretary of War to the end of the war, we had no office hours: we worked day and night, Sundays not excepted. Our usual time for shutting up the office and leaving Mr. Monroe was from 12 to 1 o'clock at night. In January, 1815, on an occasion of this sort, and after a day of incessant labor, Mr. Monroe, at 12 o'clock, A. M. observed that it was time to take some rest; in turning round to pull off his boots, he tumbled on the flour, exhausted with fatigue, and apparently lifeless: Mr. Graham being near, luckily caught him in his arms. He remained for two days dangerously ill, and unable either to know or attend to business. The Department was conducted during this time by Major Macpherson, Mr. Graham, and myself, under the directions of the President, who was also confined by severe indisposition. The moment Mr. Monroe was restored to his senses, and had strength to dictate his instructions, we were summoned to his sick room, and were engaged daily in transcribing the communications which he had to make to all sections of the United States: for many days he was propped up in his bed by pillows to write despatches.

TENCH RINGGOLD.

Washington, Feb. 2. 1829.

INDIGO AND SUGAR CANE.—We publish, this week an article on the manufacture of Indigo; and we are pleased to learn that George Pollock, Esq. intends making, this year, an experiment both on its culture and manufacture. The same gentleman has also imported from Savannah an additional supply of the Sugar Cane, with which he intends to repeat the experiment made last year, of growing this valuable article.

Newbern Spectator.

It is our painful duty to record a shocking murder, which was committed in Jones County on Sunday evening last, at the plantation of William Duncan, about 12 miles from town. The circumstances are briefly these. A little after dark, a noise was heard issuing from the hog pen a short distance from the dwelling house. Mr. Duncan's son, a promising lad seventeen years of age, took a gun hanging over the door, and went out, followed by his father; he had proceeded a few yards from the house, when a gun fired, and twelve large shot entered the boy's body, one passing entirely through.—He lingered until Wednesday morning, when he expired. Who the perpetrator of this atrocious deed is, has not been ascertained, although the neigbours have offered a reward and made every exertion to discover him.

Newbern Spectator.

The bill reported in Congress, for the relief of the orphan children of the late Robert Fulton, appropriates $5000, with interest from the 24th February, 1815 on account of the services of their late farther, in superintending the construction of a steam frigate at N. Y. in the years 1814 and 1815.

The Markets.—From the New York Price Current of Wednesday morning, we learn that a further reduction in Flour has been submitted to 15000 barrels of Alexandria and Fredericksburgh, were sold on Tuesday at $7 87-21 cash. The bankers of the city, in consequence of the reduction in the price of Flour, have reduced their prices 1-4 of a cent per lb.

FIRES.—On Monday the 20th ult. the dwelling house of Capt. G. Culbertson of this county, was consumed by fire, and but little of his furniture saved. His neighbors actuated by a generous sympathy, collected together, and in three days, as we are informed, raised the walls of a house superior to the one which was burned.

On Saturday the 21st Mrs. Kelly, residing three miles from this place, had her Kitchen and four other out houses consumed by fire, together wiith a considerable amount of other property. Her loss is supposed to exceed $1500.

Salisbury Journal.

New York February 23

On Friday afternoon, a son of Jacob Housman, of Staten Island, 13 years of age, (while on an errand) was frozen to death whithin half a mile of his father's house, and was found next morning.

A gentleman who left Philadelphia at an early hour on Saturday morning, in the Union Line, did not arrive until last evening. He informs us, that the storm of Friday was more severe than any within the memory of man. The roads are in a wretched condition, the snow in some places having drifted to the debth of from five to six feet. Several times, the driver and passengers, had to remove fences, and the Stage passed through farm-yads, fields, &c. The Stage upset three times; they came to Kingston on wheels and thence to Newark on runners. One of the stages from Trenton to Philadelphia, was so imbedded in snow, that the horses were taken off, and the stage left to be dug out.

[*Com. Adv*

The family of President Adams have removed from the President's house to Meridian Hill, where they will reside after the third of March, until Mr. Adams shall have time to adjust his private business in the district. The motive for removal was that an opportunity should be afforded to clean, beautify and refurnish the President's mansion, previously and preparatory to its being taken possession of by President Jackson.

MELANCHOLY EVENT.

A man named Michael Dugan has been for some time past engaged as gardener during the summer months, at the residence of Mr. Durham, about four miles from town and during the Winter has had the care of the residence and some horses. A few days ago some of the neighbours, on passing the stable, were attracted with the moaning of the horses, and having broken open the door, discovered that the poor ceatures had not received food for a length of time, their hunger being such that they had endevored to eat the refuse of the stable. This excited suspicion that all was not well with Dugan, and after repeated attempts to get into the house, they at last forced an entrance, and, melancholy to relate, the unfortunate man was discovered on his bed, with his face as black as a person of color, it appeared, on inspecting the appartment, that the deceased had burned a pan of charcoal in his room, on going to sleep, and that the deleterious fumes must have produced suffocation. From the information given to the Coroner, it was shown that he had been dead a whole week, and during that period the poor animals had been without a particle of food or drop of water.—N. Y. Jour. Com.

MARRIED.—At the rasidence of *Mr.* A Whittaker, in this county, on the 5th inst. Mr *Henry Freear* to Mrs. *Mary Johnston*, all of this county.

In this county, on the 10th inst. Mr *Lemuel Johnston* to Miss *Harriet Crawley*, daughter of Mr. Benjamin Crawley, all of this county.

NEW SPRING
Goods.

Just received, a supply of fashionable spring Goods among which are:

20 pieces Calicoes, all new style
Plain and Figured Gros de Nap;
Black, White and Pink Satins,
Yellow Bandanna Hkfs.
Gros de nap Hkfs. some very splendid.
Men and Women's *Linnen* Hos
Brown Love Hkfs,
Brown Cambrics;
Brown French Drilling, Buckram;
Oil cloth, Denmark Satteen;
Belt Ribbons, fancy Vestings &c.
Ladies dressing cases, and an additional supply of GROCERIES, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, and MEDICINES.

All of which will be sold low for cash, by

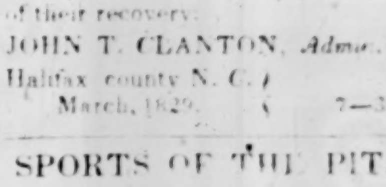
J. HEMPSTEAD, Jr.
Halifax, N. C. March 1829. 7—tf.

NOTICE.

AT February Court 1829, the Subscriber qualified as Administrator on the estate of William B. Finney. All those indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against said estate, are hereby requested to present the same, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JOHN T. CLANTON, *Admr.*
Halifax county N. C.
March, 1829. 7—3w

SPORTS OF THE PIT.



A MA[illegible] will be fought at N[illegible] Court House, for $1000, to commence on Wednesday the 8th of April next.
March, 1829.

A valuable Country Seat,
FOR SALE AT AUCTION,

Pursuant to an interlocutory decree of the court of Equity, for the County of Halifax, made at Fall Term last, will be sold, at public auction, before the Court House in the Town of Halifax, on Monday the 20th day of April next, that pleasant and healthy country seat, known as LAUREL SPRINGS, containing

123 ACRES,

adjoining the Lands of F. Jones, W. Sturdivant and others, and lying 22 miles above Halifax on the road to Louisburg.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

E. B. FREEMAN, C. M. E.
Halifax, March 5th, 1829.—ts.

POETRY.

For the Halifax Minerva.

To the Editor:—The following lines have no other claim on your notice, save the benevolence of the motive in which they originated. They are properly speaking an *Impromtu*, suggested by reading some verses in your number before the last, over the signature C. C. F. R. and are the spontaneous effusions of a sympathizing bosom. Had I the fine conception of Byron—the witchery of Scott, & the tenderness of Moore—I would essay their united art to bind up the wounds of your love stricken correspondent. I recommend to him (on the authority of Washington Irving) Beotius' consolations of Philosophy—an admirable text book for meditation under misfortune—& well calculated to enable us to bear up against the various ills of life.

To C. C. F. R. author of some verses which appeared in the Minerva before the last—No. 5.

Bard of sorrow! strike not again
Your plaintive wood-land lay;
O sing some lighter—blither strain;
Of lovers blest and gay.

What though the lovely Mary frown,
And slight her love-sick swain;
Can't you, in country or in town
Find maid to ease your pain?

For shame, fond youth! let it not be,
Nor the old adage scout;
"There are as good fish in the sea
As ever were drawn out."

K.

From the London Literary Magnet.

THE PHANTOM HAND.

I see a hand you cannot see,
Which beckons me away.

In a lonely part of the bleak and rocky coast of Scotland, there dwelt a being who was designated by the few who knew and feared him, the Warlock Fisher. He was, in truth, a singular and fearful old man. For years he had followed his dangerous occupation alone; adventuring forth in weather which appalled the stoutest of the stout hearts that occasionally exchanged a word with him in passing to and fro in their mutual employment. Of his name, birth or descent nothing was known, but the fecundity of conjecture had supplied an unfailing stock of materials on these points. Some said he was the devil incarnate; others said he was a Dutchman, or some other 'far away foreigner,' who had fled to these comparative solitudes for a shelter, from the retribution due to some grievous crime; and all agreed that he was neither a Scot nor a true man. In outward form, however, he was still "a model of a man," tall and well made; tho' in years, his natural strength was far from being abated. His matted black hair, hanging in elflocks about his ears and shoulders, together with the perpetual sullenness which seemed native in the expression of his features, neither regular nor pleasing, gave him an appearance unendurably disgusting. He lived alone, in a hovel of his own construction, partially scoped out of the rock—was never known to have suffered a visiter within his walls—to have spoken a kind word, or done a kind action. Once, indeed, he performed an act which, in a less ominous being would have been lauded as the extreme of heroism. In a dreadful stormy morning, a fishing boat was seen in great distress, making for the shore—there was a father and two sons in it. The danger became imminent, as they neared the rocky promontory of the fisher—and the boat upset. Women and boys were screaming and, gesticulating from the beach, in all the wild and useless energy of despair, but assistance was no where to be seen. The father and one of the lads disappeared forever; but the younger boy clung, with extraordinary resolution, to the inverted vessel. By accident, the Warlock Fisher came to the door of his hovel, saw the drowning lad, and plunged instantaneously into the sea. For some minutes he was invisible amid the angry turmoil, but he swam like an inhabitant of that fearful element, and bore the boy in safety to the beach.—From fatigue or fear, or the effects of both united, the poor lad died shortly afterwards, and his grateful relatives industriously insisted that he had been blighted in the grasp of his unhallowed rescuer!

Towards the end of autumn, the weather frequently becomes so broken and stormy in those parts, as to render the sustenance derived from fishing extremely precarious. Against this, however, the Warlock Fisher was provided for, caring little for weather and apparently less for life, he went out in all seasons, and was known to be absent for days, during the most violent storms, when every hope of seeing him again was lost. Still nothing harmed him; he came drifting back again, the same wayward, unfearing, unhallowed animal. To account for this, it was understood that he was in connexion with smugglers: that his days of absence were spent in their service—in reconnoitering for their safety, and assisting their prelations. Whatever of truth there might be in it, it was well known that the Warlock Fisher never wanted ardent spirits; and so free was he in their use, and of tobacco, that he has been heard, in a long and dreary winter's evening, carolling songs in a strange tongue, with all the fervor of an inspired bahanal. It has been said too, at such times he had strange talk with some who never answered, deprecated sights which no one else could see, and exhibited the fire of an outrageous maniac.

It was towards the close of an autumn day, that a tall young man was seen surveying the barren rocks, and apparently deserted shores, near the dwelling of the fisher. He wore the inspiring aspect of a stranger, and yet his steps indicated a previous acquaintance with the scene. The sun was flinging his boldest radiance on the rolling ocean, as the youth ascended the rugged path which led to the Warlock Fisher's hut. He surveyed the door for a moment, as if to be certain of the spot; and then, with one stroke of his foot, dashed the door inwards. It was damp and tenantless. The stranger set down his bundle, kindled a fire, and remained in quiet possession. In a few hours the Fisher returned. He started involuntarily at the sight of the intruder, who sprang to his feet, ready for any alternative.

'What seek you in my hut?' said the Fisher,

'A shelter for the night—the hawks are out.'

'Who directed you to me?'

'Old acquaintance!'

"Never saw you with my eyes—shiver we! But never mind, you look like the breed—a ready hand and a light heel, ha! All's right—tap your keg!"

No sooner said than done. The keg was broached, and a good Brown basin of double hollands was brimming at the lips of the Warlock Fisher. The stranger did himself a similar service and they grew friendly. The Fisher could not avoid placing his hand before his eyes once or twice, as if wishful to avoid the keen gaze of the stranger, who still plied the fire with fuel and his host with hollands. Reserve was at length annihilated and the Fisher jocularly said—

'Well, so we're old acquaintance, ha!'

'Ay,' said the young man, with another searching glance, 'I was in doubt at first, but *now* I am certain.'

'And what's to be done?' said the Fisher.

'An hour after midnight you must put me on board ———'s boat; she'll be abroad. They'll run a light to the mast head, for which you'll steer.—You're a good hand at the helm in a dark and rough sea.'

'How, if I will not?' was the reply.

'Then your life or mine!'

They sprang to their feet simultaneously; and an immediate encounter seemed inevitable.

'Psha!' said the Fisher, sinking on his seat, 'what madness this is! I was a thought warm with the liquor, and the recollections of past times were rising on my memory. Think nothing of it. I heard those words once before,' and he ground his teeth in rage. 'Yes, once; but in a shriller voice than yours. Sometimes, too, the bastard rises to my view; and then I smite him so—bah! give us another basin full!' He stuck short at vacancy, snatched the beverage from the stranger, and drank it off. 'An hour after midnight said ye?'

'Ay—you'll see no bastards then.'

'Worse—may be worse!' muttered the Fisherman, sinking into abstraction, and glaring wildly on the flickering embers before him.

'Why, how's this?' said the stranger. 'Are your senses playing bo-peep with the ghost of some pigeon-livered coast captain, eh? Come, take another pull at the keg, to clear your head lights, and tell us a bit of your ditty.'

The Fisher took another, draught and proceeded—

'About five and twenty years ago, a stranger came to this hut—may the curse of God annihilate him!'—

'Amen to that,' said the young man.

'He brought with him a boy and a girl, a purse of gold, and ——— the arch fiend's tongue, to tempt me!—Well, it was to take these children out to sea—upset the boat—and loose them!"

'And you did so,' interrupted the stranger.

"I tried—but listen: On a fine evening, I took them out; the sun sank rapidly, and I knew by the freshness of the breeze, there would be a storm.—I was not mistaken. It came on even faster than I wished. The children were alarmed—the boy in particular, grew suspicious; he insisted that I had an object in going out so far at sunset. This irritated me—and I rose up to smite him, when the fair girl interposed her fragile form between us. She screamed for mercy, and clung to my arm with the desperation of despair. I could not shake her off. The boy had the spirit of a man; he seized a piece of spar, and struck me on the temples. 'How you villain!' said he, 'your life or mine sir!' At that moment the boat upset and we were all adrift. The boy I never saw again—a tremendous sea broke between us; but the wretched girl clung to me like hair!—her dying scream is ringing in my ear like madness! I struck her forehead, and she sunk—all but he hand, one little white hand would not sink! I threw myself on my back, and struck at it with both my feet—and then I thought it sank forever. I made the shore with difficulty, for I was stunned and senseless, and the ocean heaved as if it would have washed away the mortal world; and the lightnings blazed as if all hell had come to view the scene of warfare! I have never since been on the sea at midnight, but that hand has followed or preceded me; I have never ——,' Here he sank down from his seat, and rolled himself in agony upon the floor.

'Poor wretch!' muttered the stranger, 'what hinders now my long sought vengeance! Even with my foot—but thou shalt share my murdered sisters grave.

'A shot is fired—look out for the light!' said the young man.

The Fisher went to the door; but suddenly started back clasping his hands before his face.

'Fire and brimstone! there it is again!' said he.

'What?' said his companion, looking cooly round him.

'That infernal hand! Lightning blast it! but that's impossible,' he added, in a fearful undertone, which sounded as if some of the eternal rocks around him were adding a response to his imprecations—that's impossible! It is a part of them—it has been so for years—darkness could not shroud it; distance could not separate it from my burning eye-balls!; awake, it was there; asleep, it flickered and blazed before me! it has been my rock ahead through life, and it will herald me to hell!' So saying he pressed his sinewy hands upon his face, and buried his head between his knees, till the rock beneath him seemed to shake with uncontrolable agony.

'Again it becons me!' said he, starting up, 'ten thousand fires are blazing in my heart; in my brain! where, where can I be worse? Fiend I defy thee!'

'I see nothing,' said his companion, with unalterable composure.

'You see nothing!' thundered the Fisher, with mingling screams and fury; 'look there!' He snatched his hand, and pointing steadily into the gloom, again murmured, 'Look there, look there.

At that moment the lightning blazed around with appalling brilliancy; and the stranger saw a small white hand, pointing tremulously upwards.

'I saw it there,' said he, 'but it is not hers. Infatuated, abandoned villain!' he continued with irrepressible energy, 'it is not my sister's hand—no it is the incarnate fiend's who tempted you to perdition; begone together.'

He aimed a dreadful blow at the astonished fisher, who instinctively avoided the stroke. Mutually wound up to the highest pitch of anger, they grappled each other's throat, set their feet and strained for the throw, which was inevitably to bury both in the wild waves beneath. A faint shriek was heard, and a gibbering, as of many voices, came fluttering around them.

'Chatter on!' said the Fisher, 'he joins you now.'

'Together; it will be together!' said the stranger as with a last desperate effort he bent his adversary backward from the beating cliff. The voice of the Fisher sounded hoarsely in execration, as they dashed into the sea together; but what he said was drowned in the hoaser murmur of the splashing surge! The body of the stranger was found on the next morning, flung far upon the rocky shore; but that of the murderer was gone for ever.

The superstitious peasantry of the neighborhood still consider the spot as haunted: at midnight when the waves dash fitfully against the perilous crags, and the bleak winds sweep with long and angry moan around them, they still hear the gibbering of the fiend and the mortal execrations of the Warlock Fisher!—but after that fearful night, no man ever saw the Phantom hand.

THE CUNNIG COBBLER.

Sometime ago the husband of an old lady living in Buckinghamshire died without making his will, for the want of which necessary precaution his estate would have passed away from his widow, had she not resorted to the following expedient to avert the loss of the property.—She concealed the death of her husbad, and prevailed on an old cobbler her neighbor, who was in person somewhat like the deceased, to go to bed at her house and personate him, in which character it was agreed that he should dictate a will, leaving the widow the estate in question. An attorney was sent for to draw up the writings. The widow who on his arrival in great affliction at her good man's danger, began to ask questions of her pretended husband calculated to elicit the answers she expected and desired. The cobbler, groaning aloud and looking as much like a person going to give up the ghost as possible, feebly answered, "I intend to leave you half of my estate and I think the poor old shoemaker who lives opposite is deserving the other half, for he has always been a good neighbor." The widow was thunderstruck at receiving a reply so different from that which she expected, but dared not negative the cobler's will, for fear of losing the whole of the property, while the old rogue in bed, who was himself the poor old shoemaker living opposite) laughed in his sleeve, and divided with her the fruits of a project which the widow had intended for her sole benefit.

Gen. Eaton was distinguished for his promptitude and bravery. During the administration of president Jefferson, a rupture broke out between this country and the Barbary powers, and Gen. Eaton was sent there with a military force, with which having conquered Derne, he was on his way thence to Algiers, when he received intelligence that peace was restored betwen the two countries. The Dey manifested his malignity towards him by refusing him a passport at the moment he was prepared to depart for America. The indignation of the veteran was roused. He knew his life was in danger; but being a stranger to pusillanimous feelings, this consideration did not intimidate him. Accompanied only by his secretary, he fearlessly entered the Council, and at first, modestly requested his passport. The Dey informed him that if he repeated the request his life should be forfeited. Eaton could not brook this. He drew his sword, and glancing an indignant eye towards the Dey exclaimed, "In the name of God and my country, I demand it."—The Dey trembled and turned pale, and orded his secretary to write the passport

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THE STOLEN PIG.

A person of respectability, though of narrow mind, lived in a village where the inhabitants vied with each other to contribute to his pleasure; even when any of them killed a fat pig, they never failed to send some choice part for his acceptance. At last he thought proper to kill one too, and on this occasion gave a striking proof of his parsimonious spirit. On the arrival of the butcher he immediately opened his mind to him by observing, 'My good neighbors have so frequently presented me with a share of their fat pigs, when they have killed, that I consider myself bound, as it were, to return the favor; and I am at a loss how to avoid it.' After a pause of a few moments, 'Oh,' said he, 'now I have it: I'll say my pig is stolen.' 'Aye, do so,' replied the butcher,' it is an excellent notion, This was agreed to. The pig brought forth, killed and hung up in the kitchen, there to remain till the next morning, in order to be cut up.—The butcher having informed himself of the disposition of his employer, and thinking he might play his part in concert with his friends, repaired in the night to Gripeall's kitchen, and bore off the prize. In the morning he went to the house to finish his work, and, as he expected, meets the owner of the pig in a most violent rage at his loss. 'Heyday what is the matter,' said the butcher. 'I have lost my pig, some villian has stolen the fine animal, what shall I do?, 'That's right,' said the butcher, placing his finger to his nose, and assuming an arch look, thats right' you'll do, egad you do it well.' 'But it is really stolen,' said the man. 'Stick to that,' said the butcher, 'and you'll do. I really never saw a man act his part so nicely as you; I'll be bound for it there is not a person in the village who will not believe you to be in earnest.

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A rich farmer's son who had been bred at the university, coming home to visit his father and mother, they being one night at supper on two fowls, he told them that by logic and arithmetic, he could prove these two fowls to be three. Well let us hear, said the old man.—Why this, cried the scholar, is one, and this continued he, is two—two and one, you know, make three. Since you have made it out so well, answered the old man, your mother shall have the first and I shall have the second, & the third you may keep to yourself for your good learning.

Coach and Gig Making.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he continues, (at the old establishment in this place, near the church,) to make and repair COACHES, GIGS, &c. &c. in a faithful and workmanlike manner. In order to render his establishment more complete, and deserving of public patronage, he has employed a first rate

Ornamental Painter,

from the North: who will execute that part of the work in the best and most fashionable style. ALSO—Chairs and other ornamental painting done to order, at the shortest notice.

The subscriber grateful for past encouragement in his line of business, solicits a continuance of the same. His charges will be moderate—corresponding with the times.

THOS. MARSHALL.

Halifax, Feb. 13. 4—tf

SHAWANEE,

Will stand the ensuing season at my stable in Halifax county, North Carolina, 6 miles from the town of Halifax, seven from Enfield, and eleven from Pollock's Ferry; and will be let to mares at FIFTEEN DOLLARS cash, the single leap—TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS the season, payable at the expiration of the season—and THIRTY-FIVE DOLLARS to ensure a mare to be in foal, payable as soon as the mare is ascertained to be in foal—with 50 cents to the Groom in every instance.—The season to commence on the first day of February next, and end on the 15th day of July.

Mares sent to remain with the horse will be well attended to; and can be fed with corn and fodder, if required, at 25 cents per day. Separate lots are provided, for mares with young colts. All necessary pains will be taken with mares and colts, to prevent accidents and escapes of every kind; but I will not be liable for either.

JOHN CROWELL.

January 25, 1829. 2—tf

The Editors of Raleigh Star, Warrenton Reporter and Tarboro' Free Press, are requested to give the above three weekly insertions and forward their accounts to the Post Master at this place for collection.

THE

CONTEMPORARY,

A weekly Cabinet of the Belles Lettres, Embellished with Engravings.

ON the first of January next, a work with this title will be commenced in Philadelphia. It will be handsomely printed in the super royal quarto form, and be published every wednesday. It will be devoted to polite literature, criticism, the fine arts, general intelligence, poetry, &c. The original department shall be occupied by writers of respectable talent, and the best selections of foreign journals and domestic magazines shall be sought after. Sickly sentiment and puerile verse shall be excluded its columns. This journal will be one of a pure literary character. It will be under the superintendance of a private club of literary gentlemen, in Philadelphia, of high character some of whom are well and creditably known to the public. The editorial department will be filled by a gentleman of much research and acknowledged intelligence. The work will certainly commence with the first week in January. The terms of of subscription will be two dollars, payable in advance. Address JOHN K. BUCKINGHAM, Philadelphia.

Editors of newspapers will be kind enough to give the above one or two insertions, and forward their papers immediately for exchange.

Dec. 10, 1828.

CLOCKS,

Watches, Jewellery and Silver-Ware.

WILLIAM E. RUFF,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public in general that he has on hand an elegant assortment of the above articles, which he offers at very reduced prices, (for CASH only.) ALSO—Cash will be given in exchange for

Gold, Silver and Brass.

Watches of all descriptions, as well as Clocks, carefully repaired, and warranted to keep good time. All kinds of Jewellery and Silver ware repaired in a neat and expeditious manner.

WILLIAM E. RUFF

Halifax, 14th Jan.

BLANKS

Neatly printed at this OFFICE.

2